

Duopet Snow Petrolatum

Material Safety Data Sheet

Responsible Party:
SCHUMANN / STEIER, INC.
2525 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Suite 650
Coral Gables, FL 33134

MSDS No. 65010
Revision Date 02/05/2008

IMPORTANT: This MSDS is prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200. Read this MSDS before transporting, handling, storing or disposing of this product and forward this information to employees, customers and users of this product.

Hazard Rankings

	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	0	0
Fire Hazard	1	1
Reactivity	0	0

* = Chronic Health Hazard

Emergency Overview

Physical State Solid. (Semi-solid to solid)
Color White. **Odor** Mild petroleum odor

Not expected to present any hazards under anticipated conditions of use.

Spills may create a slipping hazard.

Protective Equipment

Minimum Recommended
See Section 8 for Details



SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name	Duopet Snow Petrolatum	Technical Contact	(866) 521-5525
Product Number	65010	California Poison Control System	(800) 222-1222
CAS Number	8009-03-8	CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only)	(800) 424-9300
Product Family	Paraffin Wax		
Synonyms	Petrolatum		

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
Petrolatum	8009-03-8	100

SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Also see Emergency Overview and Hazard Ratings on the top of Page 1 of this MSDS.

Major Route(s) of Entry Skin contact. Inhalation.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Inhalation	At elevated temperatures dense fumes may develop which can cause respiratory tract irritation and other breathing disorders.
Eye Contact	Contact with hot wax can cause severe burns to the eyes. In addition, fumes from hot wax can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with hot material may result in severe burns.
Ingestion	

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Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. If swallowed at ambient temperatures, no significant adverse health effects are anticipated. This material can cause a laxative effect. If swallowed in large quantities, this material can obstruct the intestine.

Chronic Health Effects Summary Repeated or prolonged over exposure can cause mild skin irritation or inflammation. Poor personal hygiene can result in wax plugging skin follicles and producing pus-forming skin infections known as "wax-boils."

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure Disorders of the following organs or organ systems that may be aggravated by significant exposure to this material or its components include: Skin, Respiratory System

Target Organs May cause damage to the following organs: upper respiratory tract, skin.

Carcinogenic Potential This product is not known to contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC or NTP.

OSHA Hazard Classification is indicated by an "X" in the box adjacent to the hazard title. If no "X" is present, the product does not exhibit the hazard as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

OSHA Health Hazard Classification				OSHA Physical Hazard Classification					
Irritant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sensitizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustible	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pyrophoric	<input type="checkbox"/>
Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Highly Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oxidizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water-reactive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corrosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compressed Gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organic Peroxide	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unstable	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.

Inhalation Move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately. Keep the affected individual warm and at rest.

Eye Contact If hot product enters the eyes, irrigate with large amounts of room-temperature water. Seek medical attention immediately. If product at ambient temperatures enters eyes, check for and remove contact lenses. Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water while occasionally lifting and lowering eyelids. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, redness or pain persists.

Skin Contact If burned by hot material, cool skin by quenching with large amounts of cool water. Do not remove material from the skin. Seek medical attention immediately. For contact with product at ambient temperatures, remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Wipe off excess material. Wash exposed skin with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean or discard contaminated leather goods.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting unless directed to by a physician. Rinse out mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Allow small quantities to pass through the digestive system. If large amounts are swallowed or irritation or discomfort occurs, seek medical attention immediately.

Notes to Physician SKIN: Hot material may cause skin burns. Immerse skin covered with hot material in cool water to limit tissue damage and prevent spread of liquid product.

EYES: Hot material may cause burns to the eyes. Early ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended.

INGESTION: Check for possible bowel obstruction with ingestion of large quantities of material.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability Classification	NFPA Class-IIIB combustible material.		
Flash Point	Open cup: >220°C (>428°F) (Cleveland.).		
Lower Flammable Limit	No data.	Upper Flammable Limit	No data.
Autoignition Temperature	Not available.		
Hazardous Combustion Products	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons, aldehydes and other products of incomplete combustion.		
Special Properties	Fight the fire from a safe distance in a protected location. Open any masses with a water stream to prevent reignition due to smoldering. Cool surface with water fog. Molten material can form flaming droplets if ignited. Water or foam can cause frothing. Use of water on product above 100° C (212° F) can cause product to expand with explosive force. Do not allow liquid runoff to enter sewers or public waters.		
Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide or water fog. Water or foam may cause frothing. Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces.		
Protection of Fire Fighters	Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies.		

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.

Contain spill and evacuate non-essential personnel. On hard surfaces, a spill may create a slipping hazard. In an urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible; in natural environments, seek cleanup advice from environmental specialists. Equip cleanup crews with proper protective equipment and advise of pertinent hazards. Cleanup by shoveling solids and vacuuming dust and/or fines and place collected material in closed containers. Do not dry sweep or blow dust around with compressed air. Residue may be removed with water if permitted by regulations. Wetting down may produce a very slippery surface. Comply with all laws and regulations.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Avoid contamination and extreme temperatures to minimize product degradation. Empty containers may contain product residues that can ignite with explosive force. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, grind or expose containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this product.
Storage	Keep container closed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures. Avoid storing product in direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers or waste residues of this product.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of mists and/or vapors below the recommended exposure limits (see below). An eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

Personal Protective Equipment Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.



Eye Protection Use a full-face shield and chemical safety goggles if handling heated material. With product at ambient temperatures, safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Keep a suitable eye wash station immediately available to the work area.

Hand Protection None required for incidental contact. Use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected. Use heat-protective gloves when handling product at elevated temperatures.

Body Protection Prevent skin contact when handling heated material. Use insulated, heat-resistant clothing such as a chemical resistant apron or slicker suit. Use a full-body heat-resistant or internally cooled suit when work conditions dictate.

Respiratory Protection The need for respiratory protection is not anticipated under normal use conditions and with adequate ventilation. If elevated airborne concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels are anticipated, a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator equipped with a dust/mist prefilter should be used. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

General Comments Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands and other exposed skin areas with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents, or harsh abrasive skin cleaners.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

Substance	Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels
Paraffin wax	ACGIH (United States). TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).
Oil Mist, Mineral	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s).
	OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

Physical State	Solid. (Semi-solid to solid)	Color	White.	Odor	Mild petroleum odor
Specific Gravity	0.82 (Water = 1)	pH	Not applicable	Vapor Density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling Range	Not available.		Melting/Freezing Point		Not available.

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Vapor Pressure	<0.001 kPa (<0.01 mm Hg) (at 20°C)	Volatility	Negligible volatility.
Solubility in Water	Negligible solubility in cold water.	Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)	Not available.
Flash Point	Open cup: >220°C (>428°F) (Cleveland.).		
Additional Properties	Density = 6.87 lbs/gal.		

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable.	Hazardous Polymerization	Not expected to occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.		
Materials Incompatibility	Strong oxidizers.		
Hazardous Decomposition Products	No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.		

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For other health-related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

Toxicity Data **Petrolatum**
 ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat].

No tumors developed following application of two samples of petrolatum (25 mg twice weekly for 80 weeks) to 25 to 50 male C3H mice (Kane et al., 1984). A concentration of 60 ul of a 15% solution of amber petrolatum (petrolatum NF grade) in iso-octane was applied twice weekly to the skin of 30 male and 30 female Swiss mice for two years. Researchers concluded that amber petrolatum was not carcinogenic (Lininsky et al., 1966). Three grades of pharmaceutical and food-grade petrolatum were fed to groups of 50 male and 50 female FDRL rats at dietary concentrations of 5% for 2 years (Oser et al., 1965). No treatment-related changes were observed during treatment, at necropsy or through the histological examinations. Isolated cases of human allergic responses to petrolatum have been reported and are considered rare.

Paraffin wax
 ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat].
 DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Refined paraffin waxes are generally considered to have a low order of toxicity. In clinical acute and repeated dose studies, paraffinic and microcrystalline waxes exhibited slight erythema. Further, these clinical studies did not find any skin sensitization. In some case studies, autoimmune conditions have been reported after injection or implantation of paraffin waxes in humans. Typical symptoms include fatigue, weakness, joint or muscle pain, dry mouth and eyes, rashes hair loss, lymph gland atrophy, formation of autoantibodies and progressive systemic sclerosis.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Ecological effects testing has not been conducted on this material. Discharges are expected to cause only localized environmental damage.
Environmental Fate	Petroleum-based (mineral) waxes normally will float on water. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a wax layer can reduce the atmospheric oxygen exchange with the water system. If the wax layer is not removed, oxygen depletion can result in loss of marine life. The majority of wax components will partition to soil and sediment. These components will biodegrade over time.

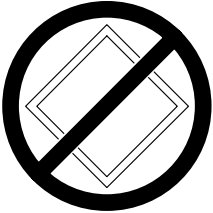
SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation, shipping methods or locations outside of the United States.

US DOT Status	Not regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation as a hazardous material.		
Proper Shipping Name	Not regulated.		
Hazard Class	Not regulated.	Packing Group	Not applicable.
		UN/NA Number	Not regulated.
Reportable Quantity	A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for this material.		
Placard(s)			

Emergency Response Guide No. Not applicable

MARPOL III Status Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.

Oil: The product(s) represented by this MSDS is (are) regulated as "oil" under 49 CFR Part 130. Shipments by rail or highway in quantities of 3500 gallons or more are subject to these requirements. In addition, mixtures containing 10% or more of this product may be subject to these requirements.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory	This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.
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SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.
SARA 311/312 Hazard Identification	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories: No SARA 311/312 hazard categories identified.
SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting	This product contains the following components in concentrations above <i>de minimis</i> levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: No components were identified.
CERCLA	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. This product or refinery stream is not known to contain chemical substances subject to this statute. However, it is recommended that you contact state and local authorities to determine if there are any other reporting requirements in the event of a spill.
Clean Water Act (CWA)	This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
California Proposition 65	This product is not known to contain any components for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.
New Jersey Right-to-Know Label	For New Jersey R-T-K labeling requirements, refer to components listed in Section 2.
Additional Remarks	No additional regulatory remarks.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the top of Page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

REVISION INFORMATION

Version Number	1.0
Revision Date	02/05/2008

ABBREVIATIONS

AP: Approximately	EQ: Equal	>: Greater Than	<: Less Than	NA: Not Applicable	ND: No Data	NE: Not Establishe
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists				AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association		
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer				NTP: National Toxicology Program		
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health				OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration		
NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association				HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System		
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association				EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency		

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

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***** END OF MSDS *****